## Business Notices.

GENIN'S BAZAAR-OPENING OF THE SPRING SEA

STATE OF THE RETAILSHEAD DOTALD —IN OTHER TENDED THE RESEARCH OF THE RETAILSHEAD TO DOTALD —IN OTHER TENDED THE RETAILSHEAD TO DOTALD —IN OTHER TENDED THE RETAILSHEAD OF THE RESEARCH OF THE PROPERTY OF THE evident against in Perla and London, to secure, by special contracts with the leading manufactures of fachionable contents in the secure of the account supply of new style in the last of whitefacts in fault, and general faces department in advance of the most ideal arriving in the enthact course of rands, and he will, therefore, he on shield to present all the changing places of fareign factions he on these of the property of the fact of the action of the secure of the secu

of another immense etc. The cottae length of o hundred and slatty test—the full depth is the and it may be averaged that is in the largue as latted exablebancat of the close on an her sade of

he Arlantic.
There is now "ample room and verge enough" on usingle floor or the ten departments—each in itself comprising the sport of a disfor the ten departments—each in these contents. Lottles ment as inct business—each reced in this extensive content. Lottles ment as longer fear being inconventently crowded by the presents from whithout, nor will they ear be obliged to wait their terrals in writing as was semistimes the case in the highror the assesso provides the present are no ments being made, shouther corpus of there are an adapted to the parameter of the Extent and aslesson has been added to the parameter of the Extent and relations may depend upon prompt and conventual straining. The Continuous areas observed as a continuous and the parameter of the continuous continuous and the parameter of the continuous continuous and the parameter of the continuous continuous and the continuous continuous and the continuous continuo

embroidered and plain more than fity moves, structs will be pre-mated, enhable for boys of all ages from the years old for six set. The assortment companioned submanifal school suits, as well as done contenses. In the

costomes. In the

will be found every article of a baby's exactions and toilet including righly embroodered fracts meritor costs, chapters by worked robe and caps, exquisitely besuitful nationly bases, with their field costs and caps, exquisitely besuitful nationly bases, with their field cate garding, and other clotting, of all kinds. The close of LADYS AND CHADRIC'S STREET CONTRACT WILL be one of the most brillant features of the opening and the secondary.

portners of the most britism features of the opening and the as gaiters, embreidered and plain ellipsers he, evened he ampassed in writery and elegance in any store devoted extrain why to that branch of business. The same remark will also apply to this here store of business. The same remark will also apply to this here store of business. The same remark will also apply to this here store of silk, cotton, and thread, meaninestured to order in that and down down with special refers need to this market. The work of LADICE AND CHILDRENS STREAM CHILDENS STREAM CHILDRENS STREAM CHIL

and elegates french embroharies, to the simpler products of the loren and the needs.

LADIES DERES MAKIND DESERTABLE.

This is an entirely now testure in the Harser of department operated for the first it. So this spring and the most concertast skill and talent will be employed in it. Indica mediate their unstable in the reservation of trainer will be employed in it. Indica mediate their unstable of the most of

OPENING DAY.—W. J. F. DALLEY & Co., Importers and Decerators of French thins Dealers in French and English Gas fixture. Bronne Clocks. Stathetics, etc., etc., invites taken the two plencist marble-frames acrose Nos Git sand 620 Broadway, will open term on Monway, March the 12th, with a new cock of the shows some goods, selected by their spents in Europe during the past six coulds, and also of their own manufacture.

them on souds, selected by their spents in Europe during me pessentioned goods, selected by their swin manufacture.
They feel safe in the assertion that they will exhibit to the New-York public a more attractive variety of goods in their ine than has see been offered in this riy.

The proprietors have paireted the most extensive and complete arrangements for carrying on every branch of their business, which arrangements for carrying on every branch of their business, which arrangements for carrying on every branch of their business, which arrangements for carrying on every branch of their business, which are mirrors the following leading heads. Each department will be under the supervision of a most competent salesman.

embroers the following leading bends. Each department will be under the supervision of a most competent salesman:

Including every style of plane white or decented, from the chappest to the most expensive styles mode.

Gus Firturas:

Messes D & Co., have second the accordes for the sale of the leading French and English manufactures of this article, and will always receive in these to exhibit simultaneously with the foreign dealers, the newest and most derivable patterns. It will be their aims to reader such disputs in the execution of orders intracted to them in this branch—as well as in all others—as will give entire estimated to their factors.

spem in this branch—as well as in all others—as will give entire sa-tisfaction to their patrons.

The this department they will give the most puriodar attention, and respectfully request an inspection of this class of goods; all of their own manufacture.

Meers. D. & Co., invite especial castalation of their work in the department of art. They are, by recent improvements unknown to others in the business, enabled to execute orders with once greater dispatch than is required under the Dirrier system. Thus possibly galeries are in the upper stories of their buildings in Broadway, and persons destrout of seeing the process; can direct at Il hours of the day.

Then are prepared to put man pipes in Dwellings, Stores Churches, &c. &c., in the best manner and at the shortest united.

N.B.— On Monnay, March the 10th, Mesers, D. &.C.a., will offer at private sale, and at a great reduction from former prices, the sculra amount of their share of the goods taken by them in division, being one half of the store of the late firm of Hangawant & Dailey, cannisting of White and Gilded Chun Tea. Peasert and Dinner Sata, Gas There goes will be arranged and read.

Facures Ac., Ac.
These goods will be arranged and ready for sale at 10 o'clook, A M.
March 19 and will be gold at extremely law ligures, in order to
make room for fresh importations constantly arriving STEARNS, HUTCHINSON & Co., wholesale dealers in BILES, RISSONS, DRESS GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, LACE MANYILLAS, HOSTERY, MULLINERY Groom &c. Merchants from ev

tion are invited to examine our stock course purchasing.
STEARNS, HUTCHINSON & Co.
Nos. 12 and 14 Warren at., four doors below Broad say. SPRING STYLE OF HATS .- BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-at.

will introduce the new style on Wennesday, March I. Bino, No. 10 Names at, between Liberty st. and Melden-lane. LEARY & Co.'s QUARTERLY, MARCH, 1854. - Makers

REMOVAL OF RIED'S HAT ESTABLISHMENT .- The mberiler has removed from his old location to No.49 Nassau-at, between Liberty at and Maiden-lane. Our business as herstofore, will be mainly conficed to the production and sale of the best qualities of Mole skin and Beaver Hata, especially adapted to the regularization of a fashionable city trade. A continuation of the favors of our customers, and the public is respectfully requested at our new place of BIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st , between Liberty and Maldon-lane

SPRING STYLE OF GENTLEMEN'S HATS - RAFFER LEASE announce to their customers and the public that theing Siyle of Gentlemen's Hate are now ready. No 57 Chatham approxite Chambers et., and corner of Chatham and Pearl ets. THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSCRANCE COMPANY Will be prepared on and offer the 1st March, 125 to receive applications for Insurance on Marine, and Transportation and Navigation risks.

Austre \$600,000, in noise in advance of premiums

Office No. 2 Merchanis' Exchange.

John L. Aspinwall,
John Auchineless,
James Brown,
M. D. Carlie,
George Christ,
Francia Cottenet,
Eugene Dutilh,
Bobert Fammet, Jr.,
Frederick G. Foeter,
Jeseph Gaillard, Jr.,
Moses H. Grinnell,
J. Woodward Haren,
Richard Irvin,
John B. Kitching,
D. Henry Koop,
Beorge E. Kunhardt,

in advance of premiums
Eacharge.

Charles Lamson.
Alex. M. Lawrence,
Arthur Leavy.
Mortimer Livingston,
W. A. Flatenius.
Fraderick. W. Road,
F. A. H. Rounned,
Thomas Rigney.
G. H. Sand,
Edward F. Sanderson.
F. A. Shumacher,
Wate Sherman,
Cornellus K. Sutton,
Sanuel Thompson,
John S. Williams.
W. William S. Wilson.
C. W. Fans, President.
Alexako Guons, Vice-President.

FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 23 Water st.

OPENING OF NEW SPRING GOODS!—Very rich plaid and striped Spring Silks have just been opened at G. M. Bodins's No. 370 Grand et, corner Orchard-et; also new Spring Shawle of the latest designs; new Spring Delaines, very choice patterns; also a large lot of French and Scotch Ginghams, Prinz. Poplins, Plaits, Ac, for the apring trade, unbracing every nevelty of the section. Winter Goods selling off at cost.

MAKE A NOTE OF IT.—A new Clothing Empo-rium has just been opened by the undereigned at No. 105 Fulton-st, with an entirely fresh and handsomely made stock of clothing, adapted to all essence not and triumed in the best styles, and will be

REMOVAL.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they have changed their beainess location, her No. 48 Fearlist, to No. 55 Woodwar, tune door below Grand at 1 They are now presared to exhibit their new styring Styles, consisting of Mossic, Velvet, Papestry, Brussels, Tarse-ply and lugrain

English and American Floor Oil Cloth, and all other goods pertaining to the trade. SEWING MACHINES - CAUTION .- All persons making

be wired machine its Al Tion. An increase with the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden in the eye near the point, without a license from me, are forbidden in the game patent of Sept. 10, 1845, under the penalty of the law. See a list of my Resuccess in the machinery column inside; also the reasent decision of the U. S. Court, topping the use of the Singar mechines in Massachusetts.

E. Hown, Jr. No. 303 Brogdway. nechines in Massachusetts. E. Hown, Jr., No. 305 Broadway.

CARPETINGS—Spring Importations, 1854.—PETRAson & Humpuray, No. 378 Broadway, comer Waltons, have last
received and are now opening their spring styles of rich Carpeling,
to which they favile system alteration. For sale lee, on reasonable
terms—Partanson & Humpuraky, No. 379 Broadway, cor White-st. A NOBLE PRESENT FOR YOUR COUNTRY PRIEND.

Splendid Adatic Fowls, of the Brahms Pootra, Chistogong and Orey Shanghai varieties, for sale, per pair only \$10. These Fourie are young, and warranted to be of the largest and purest broads. The usual price for the same kinds elsewhere is from \$20 to \$30.

ALPRED E. BEACH. No. 25 Numer-et. up stairs FOWLERS AND WELLS, Phrenologists and Publish on Chinton Hall, No. 131 Names of New York.

To Manufacturers of Clotheng for the Sum-

MER TADE.—The objections which have been so often made to Sering Machine work on their goods do not apply to Singer's new single-threaded Rewing Machines, which make perfect work on light goods of every description, erronger and handsomer than can be done by hand. Call and examine these Machines.

1. M. Sinuza & Co., No. 325 Broadway. ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds his regular semi-weekly sile of Stocks and Bonds Tuts Day at 12 o'clock, at the Merchante' Enchange. For further particulars, we refer to his advertisement is another column. DR. McCLINTOCK'S PECTORAL SYRUP, for Bron-

MeCLINTOCK'S COLD AND COUGH MEXTURE, for recent Colds DR. MCCLISTOCK & COLD SECTION OF COMPANY COURSE REMEDY—AN COURSE COMPANY ASTROMA AND HOUSING COURSE REMEDY—AN UNCLEASED OF THE SECTION OF COURSE PROPERTY OF THE SECTION OF COURSE PROPERTY OF THE SECTION OF THE SECTIO

Dr. McCLINTOKE TORIC ALTERATIVE TO THE STATE OF THE STATE

A Good Manacine.-A friend who has been relieved For sale in New York by & B. & D. Sanni, No. 10 F. in corner of William et. and C. H. Erney, corner of Juhnel, and wey; and by dealers of medicine everywhere.

CRESTATIONO'S EXCELSION HAIR DVE.—You are two, but fort went to be haid. It were, then, of the cause that yes. Una presention that is construint to the laste that imparts smillors color to every then, and never misses the depth and retress of fastere's choleest bische and trootes. Said undapplied as No. Astor House.

G. P. R. James, the novelist, says there is nothing built lie the abot then prejudee, it is the rincipal reason gring in judgment as Remarks Russia Satys cares berse large, chapped bends Tossied diame, takers cores some ac-by C. H. Ray No. 198 Binadway: A. B. D. Say's while agents, C. V. Clickers A. Co. Rending & Co. Buston, pro-

RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. HAIR DEE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory

A GREAT COMPORT IN TRAVELING .- In traveling shout the season of the year, you are lished to colds congress are throats heareness. Ac. if no religious our a box of Survays Fig. Monate Waran into your part you put a box of Survays Fig. Monate Waran into your property of the property

# RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Aggregate Circulation, 111,000 Copies. THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

The following are our prices for advertising in DAILY TRIESE

.. 80 00 The above scale of prices applies to ordinary Advertise-

ments, classified under appropriate heads

SPECIAL NOTICES—First Page—ONE SHILLING a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS each insertion. BUSINESS NOTICES-Fourth Page, before the leader-

TWESTY CENTS a line each insertion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion. Religious Notices and Notices from those wanting Em-

ployment, not exceeding 25 words, will be inserted for Twesty Five Cests each insertion. Advertisements may be inserted every day; or once,

twice, or three times a week, at the option of the advertiser. IN CITY FIEMS-Prefixed by the word [Advertisement.] TWESTY FIVE CENTS a line each igarrion. Nothing inserted for less than ONE DOLLAR each insertion. About ten words average a line.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. Advertisements inserted in The Semi-Weekly Thibuse (published every Tuesday and Friday) for TEN CENTS a

TRIBUNE FOR CALIFORNIA.

In the edition of THE TRIBUSE for circulation in California and on the Pacific Coast, Adverthemens will be inserted for TEN CENTS a line each insertion.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

insertion. No less by the quarter or year

# New-Dork Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MARCH 6, 1854.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. No notice can be taken of anonymous Communications Whatever is inceeded for insertion must be authorizing of by the name and address of the writer-not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty of his good faith. not undertake to return rejected Communication .

The price for advertising in the WEERLY TRIBUNE will become

The price for according in the WKKELY PRICES will be restore the First CENTS a line, each insertion.

The circulation of the Weekly alone has now reached the supre-cedented number of 100,000 copies.

The Tribune for California.

We shall issue, THIS MORNING, The Tribune for California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands. It will contain a summary of all the Latest Foreign and Domestic News since the last steamer | Money and Market Reports, Marriages, Deaths, &c.

Single copies in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk This Morning. Price 6 cents.

We publish this morning full details of the news received by the Empire City from the Isthmus, the South Pacific Coast, and the West Indies. The Empire City brings the California Mails of Feb. 1, and \$650,000 in gold, but her news has been anticipated by the previous arrival of the Northern Light.

The steamships Alps, from Liverpool Feb. 18, for Boston, and the Atlantic, from Liverpool Feb. 22, for this port, are now fully due.

THE JOB HALF DONE.

The U. S. Senate, at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning -the anniversary of Gen. Pierce's inaugurationpassed Douglas's bill providing for the organization of the new Territories of Nebrasks and Kansas, by the following vote:

following vote:

YEAS

New-Hampshree-Moses Norie, Jared W. Williams.
Connecticut—Isaac Toucey.
New-Jersey-John R. Thomson.
Pennsylvenue—Richard Brodhead, Jr.
Indiana—John Pettit.
Illinois—Seephen A. Douglas, James Shields
Jouns—Ang C. Dodge, Geo. W. Jones.
Michigan—Lowis Case, thas E. Stenat
Cutifornia—Wim. M. Gwin, Join B. Weller.
[Total from the Free States—14—all Dem.]

Deisnays—James A. Bayard.
Michigan—Thomas O. Protts.
Inspirato—Jas M. Meson, R. M. T. Hunter.
New Controlled Control E. Badger.
Seed. Controlled Control

ferre-Hamibal Hamila, Wm. Pitt Ferrenden.
ferrenchmette. Calaires Summen
hande histori. Charles I Jumes
hande Charles I Jumes
hande Marken Ford.
ferrender. Schonen Ford.
ferrender. Schonen Ford.
ferrender. Schonen Ford.
ferrender. Jumes I Stendard, Hamilton Fish.
disc. SALNON F CHARL.
ferrender. Jumes P. Walker, Henry Dodge.
ferrender. John Beil.
ferrender. John Beil.
ferrender. Jumes Jumes Jumes Jumes Jumes Jumes Jumes
ford 14-7 Whigs, (in Italies) 2 Froe-Soilers, (small caps.)
Democrata.

Masachaette-EDWARD EVERETT!

Rhode Island-Philip Allen, (absent-family sick.)

Premont-Samuri S. Publips
Acta-Joseph Wilson Wright (at White)
Proceedings of the Control
Proceedings of the Clayton
Marking James A Passes
Georgia-Robert Toomba (do do)
Florida-Sephin B. Markov, Jd. do)
Florida-Sephin B. Marov, Jd. do)
Total-5 White & Dem. and Toomba

Of the absentees, it is understood that six would have voted No and three Yes, had they voted at all, making the vote 40 to 20, with about half of John M Clayton to add to each side, should either consider any part of him worth taking. Senator PEARCE as de for internal use, for the training of the fibernalism.

McClastock's Engineering Lemment for Ebernalism.

McClastock's Assorbed to the fibernal relief of the Clastock's Assorbed to the satisfaction of the fibernal relief of the State of the State of the satisfaction beadened to the State of the State of the State of the fibernal relief of the State of the State of the fibernal relief of the State of the fibernal relief of the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the state of the fibernal relief of the fibernal relief of the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the state of the fibernal relief of the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the state of the fibernal relief of the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own sons and daughter as for the stable expert consists of her own on McClistron's Astronicious Pinns, for irregularity in the original of the liter and bowing 15 occurs per but a few should be defined to the liter and bowing introduced by Professor to a McClistock, of Pillidelphia, any he pro-used at wholeste retail of A. Cumman & C. sold Projections & In 15 fallows a few here the principle Drugglets in the city, and all parts. cometimes by their own fathers-because they are haps feel justified by the fact that his constituents were presumably on one side of the question and his conscience on the other, so that he considered it a fair compromise to refrain from voting at all.

Mr. EVERETT will find that he has made the greatest among the many mistakes of his political life by deserting his constituents on this question. If his devotion to slumber is his main reason, he ought to have remained President of Harvard, and not accepted a position wherewith constitutional drowstness is incompatible. But in fact his dodge on the vote is barely worse than the dodges in his speech.

Mr. Coopen, we understand, is on the eve of quitting Political life. It were better had be deemed this a sufficient reason for leaving his seat before this important vote was taken. We are sure he will yet re-

gret his not doing so. As to Mr. PHELPS, the country should understand that Vermont is in no manner responsible for the infamy of his course. She did not send him to this Senate-she long ago repeated that she erer sent him. He was appointed over a year ago by Gov. Fairbanks for a stop-gap, with no expectation on the part of anybody that he could hold the seat beyond the adjournment a year since. But the last Legislature was so cut up politically that no Senator could be chosen, yet, though the two hundred Members voted for Senator ever so many times, there were never so many as three of them who voted for S. S. Phelps. They finally adjourned leaving the seat vacant, with no more thought that Phelps would venture to resume it than that the ex-Governor would undertake to appoint a new Sona tor in his place. Yet Phelps, having no other job on hand, went back to Washington and took the seat. never even asking an expression of opinion as to his right to do so, but pre-tuning on the natural reluctance of gentlemen to kick an old associate down stairs, he has since held on to the eight dollars per day as if that sum were of more consequence than character, reputation, and the honor of the State which has tried to honor him. The Scuate was once goaded into taking up his case, which ought long since to have been de cided : but it was talked about and laid over, on an understanding, we verily believe, that if he were allowed to remain and draw his pay, he would not be found voting against this afrecious Nebrasha bill! Had there been a chance, a hope, a possibility, of the Scuate's voting him permission to stay, a sense of shame must have driven him to insist on a settlement of his case before this great Nebraska issue should be decided.

Well: the Iniquity is through the Senate by a large majority. But not even a unanimous vote in its favor would make it any the less a repudiation of a most solemn compact, proposed by the South and forced upon the North by an almost unanimous slaveholding vote against three-fourths of the votes from the Free States. When the Missouri Compromise was carried, the South exulted and the North was humilisted. Now that so much of it as favored Freedom is set aside, while all that enured to Slavery remains in full force, shall we be content with indignation! Now that it is settled that no compact is to be respected by the South any further than it benefits Slavery, shall we not resolve henceforth to struggle earnestly, undauntedly, uncompromisingly, for Universal Freedom !

But he sat silent and pocketed the dollars. How much

longer shall Vermont passively endure this disgrace?

But what hope for the House! Bear in mind that in every struggle between Freedom and Slavery the Senate has always been on the side of Slavery from the start. The House refused to admit Missouri with her Slave Constitution; the Senate went heavily the other Advertisements inserted in this paper, which has a circu way without hesitation, and finally coaxed the House Jation of 1.00,000 cepies, for Firry CENTS a line each into a Compromise. The House repeatedly passed the Wilmot Proviso; the Senate promptly killed it. The Senate is chosen on the rotten-borough principle. and its Members are far from the People: those of the House represent nearly equal districts and have a Day of Judgment just before them. We would not encourage delusive hopes, but neither will we counsel despair. A single day will probably tell us whether to exult or mourn over the action of the People's Representatives. But, even if beaten in the House, let us never despair of the cause of Freedom. Nebraska and Kansas are naturally illadanted to Slave Labor: but so is Missouri, so are Western Virginia. Eastern Tennessee, and the Mountain region of the Carolinas. These were lost through ignorance or heedlessness, as Nebraska-Kansas must never be. An empire is at stake, and it must never be surrendered while an arm can be raised to defend it. It is to day Free Soil: it must be kept so by legislation if possible; by resolute exertion, by persevering, all-pervading agitation, if the shield of legali ty shall be perfidiously wrested from us. Live the Re-

# REPORM FOR PULTRY NEW-YORK.

We never remember to have heard a more general expression of indignation and discust than that of this public at this moment against the present City authorities on account of the unprecedentedly filthy condition of the streets. During the whole winter they do not seem to have been cleaned, and the accumulation of mud, the débris of winter-work, now that its covering of snow or ice is nearly melted off, lies in almost every street, literally almost knee-deep. The snow-storms of this winter are. in all probability, at an end; and what is now mud, will in a few days be dust. We have had in previous years, every March or April, this scourge of Dust, which has only been abated after the indignation of the public has forced the imbeciles and scoundrels in authority to organize their miserable succedanca of water-carts to turn it again into mud. However horrible this dust plague may have been heretofore, it can bear no comparison with what we may expect when it comes now, judging from the prophecies of flying-filth which the present flowing-filth holds forth.

We do not wish to call those now in civic authority hard names. We do not wish to characterise them as we did the late Government, whose members we assisted to kick ignominiously out of office. Reversing the Fable, we hope we have not got King Log for King Stork-imbecility in place of villainy. But it looks like it, however, thus far. We venture to say that any of the numerous contractors who remove rubbish on private account when buildings are demolished or cellers dug, would in three days organize a corps of scavengers capable in three more days, of removing all the filth, in every street in all New-York. This might be, in one week, carefully, effectively and economically done. It is the business of the Board of Aldermen and Councilmen to have it so done at any cost. For the fact seems to be always lost sight of in declaiming against our filthy streets, and in the outery at the inadequate results of the vast expense, as it is termed, for what is facetiously or mendsclously called, cleaning them, that dirty streets cost

New-York at least an absolute loss in cistles, stocks Million Dollars year.

reach a sum of five or ten dollars. If there are a hundred thousand of this class, which there certainly are, here is a loss of at least half a million of dollars in a single week, which there is no doubt occurs, and this, to say nothing of the loss to goods in the shops in Broadway and all the other streets, the destruction of curtains, carpets, tapestries, and above all, that which no money can estimate, the destruction of health and of life which must be enormous. This annual Simoon land and France are upon a most extensive scale. The borrible as is this present plague of mud. it is as nothing compared with that of dust.

It is extreme folly to suppose that political wrongs ceased when we separated from Great Britain. For we may truly consider the Government of this City, so far as the comfort, decency, morals and health are concerned in this matter of the streets, utterly base and tyranical, and it is the duty of the citizens, if that Goverament continue to neglect its duty, to resoire them selves into Committees of Safety, affording themselves their own protection. It is their duty, if the atrects are not cleaned, to refuse to pay taxes. When William IV "true to his order," wished to shirk the signing of the Referm bill. Londoners put out placards on their doors and windows, bearing the words " No taxes paid here unless the Reform bill be passed." Let us have a little of this spirit, or that of 70. We are now slaves to the dirtiest of all masters, Filth. Cur people in the mere purseit of money, forget liberty. When citizens speak of this enormity among themselves, each one shrugs his shoulders, and says: We must grin and bear it, for whatever is every body's business is nobody's business." Now we say to citizens, let us make it every body's business. If five thousand respectable citizens were to placard their dwellings and stores with the words- No taxes paid bere until the streets are habitually and thoroughly cleaned"-they incontinently would be cleaned.

The sum of a quarter of a million dollars has been paid annually for what is termed street cleaning. Seeing the small results from this expenditure many wellintentioned citizens, while clamoring for reform, have determined that no larger sum shall be appropriated. or even that this amount shall be curtailed. Now let them remember that there is such a thing as being penny wise and pound foolish. A quarter of a million of dollars is not more than the one-fortieth of the actual money loss, as we have cited above, to say nothing of the loss of character, the loss of health, the loss of comfort and the loss of those decencies which become a civilized community.

This question of clean streets has, in fact, very areat ramifications. The foreign immigrant, for example, used to dirt and slavery in his native village, should encounter, on setting his foot on the wharf in free America, visions of cleanliness, which speak of liberty, or of a people pure in material as well as in political or moral attributes. But, instead of this, he finds beastliness, hoggishness, a variety of fifth and stenches, which might make him suppose that New York is the dung-heap of the universe. What is the result of this? The foreigner, if stopping here, keeps up his slavish filth. He spends his evenings in lagerbier shops and rum-holes, instead of being elevated to that high platform of perceptions which befit a land of liberty, as this ought to be, where the mechanic or laborer may become a gentleman for the first time is the history of the world.

The youth of our City, of both sexes, become callous to the filth around them. They lose the hereditary habits of tidiness which distinguished the Dutch foun Iers of the City. Their standard of morals is lower. The Warden of the Philadelphia Penitentiary, a prison which is conducted on the separate system, and in which under his Quaker administration cleanliness prevailed in an eminent degree, said that "with most "criminals on entering the prison, the severest trial " seemed to be the thorough forced ablutions they were made to undergo. They seemed never to have been accustomed to anything like the systematic application of scap and water; and, in fact, their filthy persens appeared to shape their criminal conduct."

Now it is utterly impossible for a City like New-York, the first in the Union, and prophetically the first in the world, not to have a lower standard of morals and of manners from this bodily encasement of filth in which her hundreds of thousands of inhabitants live. The progress of New-York, great as it is, must be impeded, from the fact, that the dirtiness of her streets is a proberb throughout the Union with every person who reads a newspaper.

Let us in a word have reform. The streets must be cleaned, instantly cleaned, thoroughly cleaned, and habitually cleaned, at whatever cost. If the Government will not do its duty some means must be found to

#### THE WAR QUESTION IN EUROPE. Though the arrival of the Nashville puts us in pos-

session of no decisive news from the seat of war, it puts us in possession of a fact of great significance in the present state of affairs. This is that now, at the eleventh hour, when the Russian Embassadors at Paris and London have left, when the British and French Embassadors at St. Petersburg are recalled, when the naval and military strength of France and England is being already concentrated for immediate action-at this very last moment, the two Western Governments are making fresh proposals to negotiate by which they concede almost everything that Russia wants. It will be remembered that the main point claimed by Russia was her right of settling directly with the Porte, and without the interference of the other Powers, a quarrel which, is was pretended, concerned Russia and Turkey only. This point has now been conceded to Russia. The proposals are contained in the letter of Napoleon, which we copy in another place, and are to the effect that Russia shall treat with Turkey direct, while the treaty to be concluded between the two parties shall be guaranteed by the four Powers. This guarantee is a drawback upon the concession, as it gives the Western Powers a ready pretext to interfere in any future quarrel of the kind. But it does not make matters worse for Russia than they are now, when the Emperor Nicholas must see that any attempt of his at a dismemberment of Turkey cannot be carried out without the risk of a war with England and France. And then, the actual gain to Russia will depend upon the nature of the treaty which is not yet concluded; and Russia, having seen in how cowardly a manner the Western Powers now shrink from the necessity of war, will but have to keep her armies concentrated, and to continue her system of intimidation in order to gain every point during the negotiations. Besides, Russian diplomacy need hardly be afraid of a contest with those egregious Embassadors who manufactured the famous, blundering first Vienna note. Whether, however, the Czar will accept this propo-

The preparations have been made on such a scale, that a very great material gain only can repay their cost. The Russian population are thoroughly roused to warlike Russian merchant-not one of the many German, En- bly satisfied. glish, or French traders, who have settled in Moscow

-but a real old Muscovite, a genuine son of Secataia | neither House has yet acted decisively on the Temper. account, and had been asked whether in case of war There is not a respectably drossed person of this these goods would run the risk of equiscration. The City who is obliged to be in the streets every day in old Russ, quite indignant at the imputation that east the week, or for a single day in the week, when the upon his Government, and perfectly well acquainted winter filth turned into dust like the Simoon of the with the official phraseology according to which Russia desert sweeps along, choking speech and shutday of is the great champion of "order, property, family, and vision, whose personal loss in the deterioration or de- - religion," in contrast to the revolutionary and socialist struction of clothes from that cause alone, would not countries of the West, retorts that "Here in Russia, "God be praised, the distinction between miss and thine is yet in full force, and your property here is as safe as anywhere. I would even advise, you to send over as much of your property as you can, for it will "perhaps be safer here than where it is now. As to your countrymen, you may perhaps have reason to fear, as to your property, not at all."

In the meantime, the armaments prepared in Engis close at hand, and this week may bring it ou us: French ocean squadron has been ordered from Brest to Toulon in order to transport troops to the Levant Forty or sixty thousand according to different statements, are to be sent, a large portion of them to be drafted from the African army; the expedition will be very strong in riflemen, and be commanded either by Baraguay d'Hilliers or by St. Arnaud. The British Government will send about 18,000 men. (22 regiments of 850 each.) and at the date of our last advices, a portion of them had already embarked for Malta, where the general rendezvous is to be. The infantry go in steamers, and sailing vessels are employed for the conveyance of cavalry. The Baltie fleet, which is to be concentrated off Sheerness, in the Thames, by the 6th of March, will consist of fifteen ships of the line, eight frightes, and seventeen smaller vessels. It is the largest fleet the British have got together since the last war; and as one half of it will consist of paidle or screw steamers, and as the rating and weight of metal is at present about 50 per cent. higher than fifty years ago, this Paltie fleet may prove to be the strongest armament ever turned out by any country. Sir Charles Napier is to command it: if there is to be war, he is the man to bring his guns to bear at once upon the decisive point. On the Davube, the battle of Tshetate has evidently

had the effect of delaying the Russian attack upon Kalafat. The Russians have been convinced by that five days' struggle that it will be no easy matter to take an intrenched camp which can send out such sallies. It seems that even the positive command of the Autocrat himself is not sufficient, after such a foretaste, to drive his troops to a rash attempt. The presence of Gen. Schilder Chief of the Engineers, who was sent from Warsaw on purpose, seems even to have had a result contrary to the Imperial order, for instead of hurrying on the attack, an inspection of the fortifications from a distance was sufficient to convince him that more troops and more heavy guns were needed than could at once be brought up. Accordingly the Russians have been concentrating whatever forces they could around Kalafat, and bringing up their siege guns, of which, it seems, they brought seventy two into Wallachia. The London Times estimates their forces at 65,000 men, which is rather high, if we consider the strength of the whole Russian army in the Peincipalities. This army now consists of six divisions of infantry, three divisions of cavairy, and about three hundre dfield guns, besides Cossacks, riflemen, and other special corps, of a total nominal strength before the beginning of the war, of 120,000 men. Assuming their losses, by sickness and on the battle-field, to be 30,000 men, there remain about 20,000 combatants. Of these, at least 35,000 are required to guard the line of the Danube, to garrison the principal towns, and to maintain the communications. There would remain, then, at the very outside, 55,000 men for an attack upon Kalafat.

New look at the respective positions of the two armies. The Russians neglecting the whole line of the Danube, disregarding the position of Omer Pasha at Shumls, direct their main body, and even their heavy artillery, to a point on their extreme right, where they are further from Bucharest, their immediate base of operations, than the Turks are. Their rear is therefore as much exposed as it possibly can be. What is worse still is that, in order to get some slight protection for their rear, they are obliged to divide their forces, and to appear before Kalafat with a force which by no means has that evident superiority which, by insuring success, might justify such a maneuver. They leave from thirty to forty per cent of their army scattered behind the main body, and these troops are certainly not capable of repelling a resolute attack. Thus, neither is the conquest of Kalafat assured, nor the communications of the besieging army placed out of the reach of danger. The blunder is so evident, so colossal, that nothing short of absolute certainty of the fact can make a military man believe that it has been committed. If Omer Pasha, who still has a superior force dis-

posable, passes the Danube at any point between Rustchuk and Hirsova, with say seventy thousand men, the Russian army must either be annihilated to the last man or take refuge in Austria. He has hada full month for concentrating such a mass. Why does henot cross a river which is now no longer obstructed by floating ice! Why does he not even retake his tête de pont at Oltenitza, in order to be able to move at any moment? That Omer Pasha is ignorant of the chances the Russians have given him by their unheard-of blunder is impossible. He must, it would seem, be tied by liplomatic action. His lunctivity must be intended to form an effect against the paval promenade of the combined fleets in the Black Sea. The Russian army must not be annihilated or driven to take refuge in Austria, because then peace would be endangered by fresh complications. And in order to suit the intrigues and the sham-action of diplomatic jobbers, Omer Pasha must allow the Russians to bombard Kalafat, to place their whole army, all their siege artillery at his mercy. without his being allowed to profit by the occasion. It would indeed seem that if the Russian commander had net had a material, positive guarantee that his flanks and rear would not be attacked, he would never have attempted to march upon Kalafat. Otherwise, in spite of all stringent instructions, he would deserve to be tried at the drum-head and shot. And unless, by the steamer now due here, or at furthest within a few days, we hear that Omer Pasha has crossed the Danube and marched upon Buckarest, it will be scarcely possible to avoid the conclusion that a formal agreement of the Western Powers has been made to the effect that in order to satisfy the military point of honor of Russia, Kalafat is to be sacrificed without the Turks being allowed to defend it by the only way it can be effectually defended-by an offensive movement lower down the Danube. Cur London correspondent in another colamn intimates his unwillingness to believe in such treachery, but facts are stubborn things, and the mind must at last be affected by their force. After having gone the desperate lengths they have avowedly done to avoid war, it is hard to think of anything they would THE QUESTION AT ALBANY.

The present Legislature of our State was elected with two well defined and clearly avowed objects-1. The perfecting of the Constitutional Amendment look ing to the early completion of our Canals; 2. The passage of an act outlawing and prohibiting the Liquor sal, or trust to his army, remains to be seen. He cannot Traffic. When the list of members elect was made afford to go through such armaments and dislocations of out, it was well understood, alike by friends and foes, treeps over his vast Empire once in every five years. that these two measures had been passed upon and affirmed by the People, and that on the Legislature elect devolved only the duty of giving effect to the popular will. And, so far as the Canals were conenthusiasm. We have seen a copy of a letter from a cerued, the general expectation was fully and seasona-

Two-thirds of the Session have now elapsed, and

of goods and household furniture, of from Five to Tex Exss, who helds some goods on consignment for English ance question. Balls have been reported in each, and that is all thus far. We hear, indeed, that the Senata intends to act decisively this week; but we had been led to hope for definitive action ere this, and do not know what to rely on at present

Meantime, our adversaries have profited and still profit by the delay. It is confidently waispered in well informed circles here that they have joined teams with Gov. Seymour, and mean to see whether the despair of the two may not be blended into a common hope. He has nothing to lose by vetoing the Temper. ance bill : they have offered to pledge him their support next Fall in return for even one year's further impunity in greg-selling; and why may not Governor. ships be sold as Judgeships have already been! So there is now a very decided probability that the bill will be vetoed, when it might have escaped that paril by an earlier passage.

Friends of Temperance in the Legislature | be eatreated to press your bill to an early vote :

### WORDS OF WARNING.

Mr. John M. Botts has addressed a second letter to The National Intelligencer, in which he argues with great force that the Missouri Compromise ought to be maintained from regard for Southern interests alone, if for no other reason. He contends that the dividing live it establishes between the free and the slave States was not only the best for the latter that could have been established at the time of its adoption, but is far better than any that can now be obtained should the question again be thrown open. He also argues with riking power on the needlessness of any organization of Nebraska, citing among other documents the report of Mr. Manypenny, the Indian Commissioner, who says that in October last, when he was in the territory on official business, there was no settlement in any part of it, and that there were only three white men there except official agents or licensed traders and those who had been adopted into Indian families by marriage or otherwise.

But the point in this letter to which we specially invite attention is the following passage from its concluding appeal:

ing appeal:

"No man can look abroad upon the political horizon but must see the gathering of a dark and portentous cloud, in the North. A storm is approaching the violence and fary of which threatens to sweep over the face of the country, destructive in its course, annihilating in its consequences. All confidence, all fraternity, all harmony is to be obligarated; party lines will be extinguished; there will no longer be men of the North and the South, the East and the West, meeting in National Councils, under the style of a National Democracy or a National Whiggery; but it will be a meeting of the free States against the slave, and the slave States against the slave, and the state against the slave, and the grave nor does it reed much of a philosopher or state man, to exiculate the duration of the Union, when that happens, as happen it will, or happen it may, as there is too much reason to fear."

This is a warning which those immediately interested

This is a warning which those immediately interested should pender well. As the writer of the letter exclaims in another place : "Oh, that the southern press would only act patriotically and fairly and not withheld from the people of the South the daily scenes of excitement that are transpiring through the country at the alleged treachery and bad faith of southern representatives!" And oh, let us add, that southern representatives would only stand aloof from such treachery and felly and leave the northern conspirators and dough-faces to fall alone before the just indignation of the northern people!

GEORGE E. PUGH.-As it is highly probable that this gentleman will be, if he has not already been, elected a United States Senator from Ohio, to take the place of Salmon P. Chase on the 4th of March next, some account of him may not be without interest.

Mr. Pugh is a young Cincinnati lawyer-not more than 34 years old. He has talent, energy, and a boundless ambition. He is currently reported to have declared, while yet a school boy, that he would one day be President of the United States: and his character is a guarantee of the probability of the story, while he has outgrown the javenile folly of the avowal. If chosen to the Senate, he will make his mark there. The first we heard of Pugh in public life was as a

contestant for a seat in the Ohio Legislature (House) of 1848-9. The Apportionment of Members had devolved on the Whig Legislature of the preceding year, which had seen fit to divide the great County of Hamliton into two Districts, one of them choosing a Seaator and two Members: the other a Senator and three Members. The former district was Whig and elected accordingly; but the Democracy, with a chronic contempt for legislative authority when wielded to its disadvantage, set the Law at defiance and elected Representatives for the schole County, of whom Pugh was one. He went to Columbus with no more right to a seat than a man would have to one in our Legislature if he claimed to have been elected as a Member from our whole City. in defiance of the law dividing it into sixteen districts; and yet he and his colleague from the City District were admitted, not as successful contestants of the seats of the feturned Members, but actually thrust in over the heads of the Whice lawfully chosen as if originally and legally returned! Of course, the ground was assumed that the preceding Legislature had no Constitutional power to divide a County; but this, though a fair ground of contest, could not justify the setting aside or overruling of a law until some tribunal-legislative, if not judicialhad adjudged the law invalid. The Whig Members were prima facie entitled to the seats, and only to be ejected therefrom by the solemn adjudication of a competent Court, or at least of a legally organized House. Yet, to subserve a partisan purpose, a vital principle was defied, and George E. Pugh became a legislator, voting for S. P. Chase and a repeal of the Black Laws as a part of the consideration. Hence the allusion to a " corrupt bargain" by Douglas-we think not undeserved-which was resented by Chase in the Senate discussion of Friday night.

SEWARD AND TOOMES .- The Commercial Advertiser of Buffalo has a very long article mainly on Senator Se vard. with the following passage from a letter in The Express let

its text:

"A curious scene took place in the Senate yesterday. Notwith"standing the everre exerciation of Senators Seward and Summer by
Mr. Toombs, on the conclusion of that gentleman's speech, they both
went over to his seat and shook hands with him, and Goy Sewad
undertook to explain his conduct when Governor of New-York is
the Virein's requisition case, and awayere Mr. Toombe that he miunderstood it. The latter retorted upon him with great severify,
and r. marked that no person helding the sentiments he did could be
a gentleman, and consequently that he was unworthy further setice."

This story has already been contradicted by Senston Wade in our columns, but as The Commercial does not choose to notice that contradiction, we deem it proper here to say that it is a false story, and that no such occurred between the Senators. Mr. Seward did not hes the whole of Mr. Toomba's speech, having been called out of the Senate Chamber during a great part of it; in fact, as we believe, during that very part of it in which Mr. Toombe made the personal attack upon him. However, when the speech was over, instead of going up to Mr. Toombs, as the orrespondent of The Express represents, it was Mr. Toombs who came up to Mr. Seward, and that in the most friendly manner, saying that there was something in his (Mr. Sew ard's) refusal, when Governor of New York, to surrender the men claimed by Virginia, that he (Tcombs) did not understand, and asking Mr. Seward to come and dine with

him and tell him about it. These are the simple facts of the case, and The Commeral Advertiser will see that its elaborate comments are based upon a falsehood, and accordingly of no great value

Connection.-We do not receive The Natches Free Trader, and are accordingly indebted to the columns of The Courier and Enquirer for the following extract from its impression of Feb. 8:

"SINGULAR MISREPRESENTATION.—We received a day or two since, the following letter:

since, the following letter:

"Editor of Natches Free Franker-Si: There has been published in the New York papers, within three or four days an account of the burning of a negro at a place called Union Point, on the banks of the burning of a negro at a place called Union Point, on the banks of the Minishelph. This account appears to be taken from your paper and states the thing in detail; among other things alleging that one four thousand slaves were collected to winese the cross, and after-